

This is the Day before the never-to-be-forgotten STAMP-ACT was to take Place in America.

*New-Hampshire* AND HISTORICAL GAZETTE,  
AND HISTORICAL GAZETTE,  
CHRONICLE,

Thursday October 31, 1765.

No. 474 { Weeks since this Paper  
was first Publish'd.

—But what avail her unembosomed Stars,  
Her blooming Mountains and her sunny Shores,  
With all the Gifts that Heaven and Earth import,  
The Smiles of Nature and the Charms of Art,  
While grand Oppression in her Vales Reigns,  
And Tyranny rules her happy Plains?

• E are now arrived at the Eve of that  
• remarkable Day, which is appoint-  
• ed to be as fatal to almost all that  
• is dear to us, as the *Ides of March*  
• were, to the Life of *Cesar*, or as the  
• memorable *Fifth of November* had  
• like to have prov'd to the Lives, Li-  
• berty and Property of the honest People of Eng-  
• land.—A Day in which our Slavery is to commence,  
• by a Decree more severe, considering all Circum-  
• stances, than was ever pronounced in the famous  
• *Star-Chamber*; an Ordinance by wh ch we are  
• not only to be reduced to Beggary by a TAX we  
• can never pay, but are made Slaves for our Dis-  
• ability, and are to be plunged into a deeper Bon-  
• aisse, by discharging of it, if it were in our Power.

And all this is determined by those from whom by our Connection and Relation, we had the greatest Reason to expect Defence, Protection and all the Favours and Blessings, that a dutiful Child could expect, from a kind, tender Parent. For among other just Grounds for such Hopes, their Predecessors for Ages past, esteem'd their Glory, as it was their Delight, to diffuse Happiness among all to whom their Influence extended. And more especially to transmit to their Successor Purity and Dependants, that Liberty which they themselves enjoy'd, and thought worth defending and preserving at any Rate. A very slight Acquaintance with English History, will inform any one, Ignorant of it, with what mighty Struggles and earnest Contentions, they have maintained this natural Right, against the united Force of Tyrants in various Forms, and all their Sycophants and adulating Adherents. And that they could never be prevail'd upon, by all the Hopes and Allurements despotic Power and arbitrary Misrule could furnish, or the World give in Exchange, to part with their own Freedom or integral Vassalage on their Purity : As without Liberty they justly thought all the Enjoyments of Life to a generous Mind, a Person freeborn, would be insipid, vapid and trifling.

Oh Liberty, thou Goddess, heav'ly bright,  
Protector of Bills, and pregnant with Delight !  
Eternal Pleasures to thy Presence reign,  
And smiling Plenty leads thy wanton Train ;  
East of her Load Subjection grows more light,  
And Poverty looks cheerful, in thy Sight ;  
Thou mak'st the gloomy Face of Nature gay,  
Giv'st Beauty to the Sun & Pleasure to the Day.

Thee Goddess, thee Britannia's Isle adores  
How has she oft exhausted all her Stores,  
How oft in Fields of Death thy Presence sought,  
Nor thinks the mighty Prize too dearly bought.

These, and such as these, were the Sentiments of those in Power, in former Times. They knew that Liberty, was the natural Right of Mankind: And that it was the greatest Injury even to curtail or deprive them of it, in any Degree, any further than by their own Consent they exchange Part of it, for other Blessings, and the Preservation of what remains. They were so far from a Disposition to rob Men of this natural Right, that on the contrary they were for enlarging, and extending it to all the World that would receive it. *Sed Tufera Augmenta Et;*—who that has read, that strong metaphysical Exposition, How is the Gold because dim, and the most fine Gold Changed! can avoid thinking of it—it fatigues us already with this Occasion.—

What an amazing Change of Principles, Policy and Tempers! — One wou'd think a prodigious Vertigo had seized every Head, that in the impetuous Wind all Objects appeared alike — that there cou'd be no distinguishing Merit from Cruelty, Right from Wrong. — Formerly every honest industrious Man was encouraged, his Diligence gained him Reputation as well as Substance. Can it be pretended the Case is the same, when no Man may buy or sell but he that receives a Mark? — a Badge of his Slavery, an Evidence of the Limitation of Property and the Loss of Liberty. — Is honest Industry encouraged when the most Industrious pay the more for exceeding, and are subjected more than others to the impious Mandates, probably of insulting stout overbearing Officers? —

Was there any thing more grievous and enslaving in the scheme to introduce a general Excise propos'd about thirty Years ago to the People in G—B—, than this is to us ? — and the Prime M—r of that Time who bro't in such a Bill; it was said cou'd have carried it through (such is the magic Power attending a certain high Office), yet what was the Event? the general Disgust it gave, the Opposition to it, the People discovered'd without Doors put an End to the Project.—And had it past into an Act, as was design'd, it woud never have been executed, but at the Hazard of a standing Army.—As odious and detestable as this Scheme was, there were notwithstanding a great many Advocates for it, prompted by the Primum Mobile.—And should an Edict like that

ance past by the King of Egypt, relative to Male Children be promoted in the same Manner, there would no doubt be found a Majority for it within certain Walls, if it related only to the Colonies.—And indeed with respect to the present Generation, such an Edict woud not be in severance as the Edict now against us.—And shall we calmly and quietly yield our Necks to the Yoke?—We have been told by some mercenary Scribblers that the Right of passing such a Law cannot be disputed, that our Remedy is by horrid Supplication, &c. and by this Way of Reasoning one may prove that whatever is done by Superior Force is right, and so Robbery of any kind may be proved to be right, because there was Power to perform the Action—and as to Petitioning and Remonstrating.—What becomes of the humble Petitions presented, while this Matter was under Consideration?—The answer is found in old Romas

Confederation, were they not spurn'd and frowned at as it were into Vaults.—They that repented ought to bear us by their own Principles—but the same first Mover remaining, we have Reasons to think no Remonstrances will ever be heard, nor Reasons prevail for our Relief or that Way.—Our own Resolutions not to hold our Foreheads still to receive the *Mark*, that is, not to be alive to purchase our own Bondage from private selfe Views for fear of losing a particular Interest is the most probable Means of having the Difficulty removed,—and can any Thing follow from that worse than will follow from Complicece?—Will not this subject us to the same Consideration of the subjects of the *Grand Monarch*?—Will not he who seeks to save a petty Interest by such Measures, become a Slave by his own Consent?—Does he not in effect agree to give up his Birth-Right, for a *Mejji of Potage*?—As those who were to have been the Distributors of our Chains have generally distained such an invideo Office, he will well deserve Chains and every other *Mark* of slavery who shall hunt after the *Mark of the Beast*, or fish as it were after *Sherlock*?—Let any one consider what Character he is like to acquire who should sneak in private after whom he will be ashamed openly to avow. Who gave a pale y<sup>e</sup> insignificant Property, voluntar-

laid down his Neck and took on the Yoke of a perpetual Bondage, at a Time when his Townsmen, his Countrymen, and a whole Continent resented and for'd themselves from Raja, the Loss of Liberty and Property. Can there be any Doubt whether it is lawful? Let him that daubes consider, whether it is lawful for any Numbers of Men to fill another Nation as free as themselves full Slaves? Let them prove that the Sale of Joseph into Egypt, was lawful, and then they may doubt on—Let them determine whether, if a Magistrate, whose Authority they ack nowleidge within his Jurisdiction, shou'd, because he has affiance, order them where they were liable to a Moderate Fine, to be pilloried, whipt, and finally imprisoned for Life, they shou'd think themselves obliged passively to submit: If they do, let such Friends to *Popish Obedience*, suffer the just Consequence of their own Principles, till they receive Conviction.

## The LAMENTATION

Of the  
NEW HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE,  
in particular, and the PRESS in general,  
On a Suspicion of losing their LIBERTY.

—Cari sunt nobis propinquis, familiaris et amici,  
sed quis omnium caritatis, patria una est completa,  
pro qua quis bonus dubitet Mortem efficiere? si ei  
sit proficuum, et res ita requaret. Cicer.

BEHOLD THE GREAT, THE IMPORTANT DAY,  
BIG WITH THE FATE OF CAESAR, and of ROME.  
*Amen.*

H A T a hard Caf is it, that after  
this Day's Appearance upon the  
Stage of Action, I must Die, or  
W submit to that which is worse  
Death, be Stamp'd, and lose my  
Freedom—Will all the good Deeds

I have done signify nothing &c.—If the whole Kingdom of England would save my Life, I am unable to live under this Burden; therefore I must Die!—O unhappy that I am!—It is true, Life, like the Harmony in Music, is composed of the Contraries of several Notes, sweet and harsh, sharp and flat, sprightly and solemn; 'tis chequer'd with variety of Circumstance; sometimes it swells with a prosperous Fortune; at others it ebbs into the lowest Degree of Adversity; and seldom admitts of Constancy and Durability—it is true, my Life in these Parts have been but short, having this Day compleated nine Years and four Weeks—FREEDOM is its natural, and SLAVERY so contrary to my Nature, that I chuse a voluntary Death, in Hopes of escaping this Servitude—Should I once submit to have my Liberty infirme'd, I could never make that Appearance in the World I have, therefore an honorable Death is to be prefer'd before an ignominous Life—I was resolv'd to live well; and be as useful as I could, without being concern'd as to the Length or Shortest of my Duration—But before I make my Exit, I will recount over some of the many good Deeds I have done, and how useful I have been, and still may be, provided my Life should be spar'd; or I might hereafter revive again, altho' it may not seem so proper to sound my own Praise. Without this Art of communicating to the Publick, how dull and melancholy must all the intelligent Part of Mankind appear?—It may with great Veracity be affirm'd, that there is no Art, Science or Profession in the World, but what owes its Origin, at least its Progress and pre-  
len-

and Perfection to the free Exercise of this my Art.—Where is the Monk he Divides Amongst Mathematician, Lawyer, Physician, or what else, who is not beholden to me?—Shall I mention Rorist?—It is plain from the many good Books, Comments, Expositions, Manuels, and the like, that I have by my Art, exhibited to the World; that I am almost become the sole Promoter thereof; at least, this I may venture to say, that I have been, in this degenerate Age, one of its main Supporters.

Does the Prince speak from the Throne?—It is I who have echo'd his Words to all his Subjects, and proclaim'd them to every distant Nation.

Does the Archibishop say he has not been beholden to me? I can with Justice let him know, that it is owing to my Art, that the Cave has arisen to a Hoofe, the Dungeon to a Palace, and the Grove to a stately and magnificent Temple.

Will the Statesman and Politician say they stand in no need of my Mystery, when it is beyond Contradiction fact, that I teach them the Secrets and Arcana of Government; and that they are many Times more obliged to me, than to their Bullets and Gunpowder; the roaring Cannon, and the noisy Drum of War?

Are the beautiful Ports of the Creation indebted to me? It is I who form their Minds, and teach them tender Loves; It is I who render them Peace, agreeable to Society, a Pleasure to themselves, and the Delight of all Men.

Reflecting on the extensive Usefulness of this my Art, to convey the Knowledge of Things and Occurrences to distant Nations, and to the latest Post-Office, made holy Job cry out,—*O that my Cate was Printed in a Book!*

As to future Discoveries in Art and Nature, if I survive this dreadful Shock, my Science must be acknowledged as a true and real Step-Mother; and without the least Arrogance I may venture to affirm, that if the Longitude be found out, it will, it must be owing to me.

Many have been the Attempts to Restraine my Liberty, but none have hitherto succeeded, unless it should be thought it is greatly to be hoped some Way or other will be found out to prevent it;—but if it should be restrained, it ought, it must be look'd upon by all the Wise and Good, as one of the greatest Evils that can possibly befall a free and brave People.—However I verify the old Proverb, *That true Merit seldom or never meets with its Reward*—

What glorious Actions and heroic Achievements have been recorded by me, which will serve for the Entertainment of future Generations? As it is natural for every considerate Mind to know the State of the World about him, and the Circumstances of the several Nations, joint Inhabitants of this Globe, so it has been my Aim to relate from Time to Time the Events and important Transactions, in the different Quarters thereof.—My Invention has put Books into the Hands of all the World, and the Establishment of Political Papers give every individual a Knowledge of the general Interest.

My Profession made its Appearance in England about the Year 1474, and in the most early Ages of the World Mankind would take the greatest Pains to transmit to their Postenty the most valuable Deals, and most useful Discoveries made in the World.—They esteem'd those curious Repositories of the sentiments and Actions of Men recorded by me, as a real Treasure, and the happy Possessors, who well understand the Subjects they contain'd, were care'd for by the Wise and favour'd by the Great.—What vast Sons would have been given for my Usefulness in the Time of Cicero and Atticus, who would often sell their Hoofes and Hand to procure those Records transcribed from the Albenian Libraries, which could not be procured under a vast Expence. Even the Works of Titus Livius, before my Art appeared on the Stage, Sold for 220 Crowns each Book—and a Folio Manuscript in French Verse cost £ 32-6/-6d. Sterling.—It is well known I had no small Share in the glorious Reformation from Papery.—The Holy Scriptures were pen'd in the Mother Tongue, and the People saw the Imposition of the Monks—I was then patronized by the Learned and Great, and encouraged in so laudable and useful a Design.—How rough and unpolished would Mankind in general have appear'd, had it not been for me?—What immense Sum would it have cost to have prepar'd the Works of Gratian, Petrusius, Ovid, Juvenal, and Horace, Cicero, and Plinius, Homer, and Plutarch, Novis, Lock, &c. and the great

Number of Volumes in History, Divinity, Law, Physick, Mathematics, and Poetry, &c. were they to be wrote with a Pen, as in the Time of Attilus?

At nothing doth dignify a Person more than Learning, when Alexander had defeated the Army of Darius, amongst the Spoils there was found his Cabinet, so rich, and of such Value that a Dispute arose what to lay it in; Alexander said, I'll soon end that Dispute; I will lay Horace's Works in it—Such an Effect he had for Learning.

It has been recorded of me by a late Writer, who says, "I look upon the common Intelligence in our public Papers, as the best Account of the present Domestick State of England, that can possibly be compiled; nor do I know of any Thing which would give Plenantry so clear an Idea of the Tolls and Moths of the present Age, as a Catalogue of our New-Papers."—With what Pleasure should we have perus'd an Albenian Advantiser, or a Roman Gazette!—A curious Critic or Antiquarian, would have placed them on the same Shelf with the *Claudii*—but many Accounts we have lost of this Name, by Reason that my Art was not more early discovered."

Mark I who have been carried from Kingdom to Kingdom, from County to County, Town to Town, and entertained in the most Opulent Cities, sojourn after with the poorest Farmers, perus'd by all Parties, care'd by different Sexes, and Complexions, put into the most private Apartments, handled with the most delicate Hands; and after I have serv'd their Ends in all Shapes, submitted to all kind of Uses, which every one has thought proper to put me to, debafed by some, and exalted by others, visited the Courts of the Great, the Palaces of the Princes and the Nobles, the Great Ones of the Earth, discovered their Secret Intrigues, gave timely Notices of open Violences intended before they have been put in Execution,—related the great Examples of deep Divines, profound Casuists, grave Philosophers, who have written, not Letters only, but whole Poems and voluminous Treatises.—Mark I be this mark'd or stamp'd, which I look upon as a Mark of Reproach, and Contempt;—I cannot bear it—Freedom, the Privilege of an Englishman, is the Element I love to swim in—Slavery I abhor, and the least Degree upon my natural Right, makes me very jealous of what may be the Consequences, for Oppression makes a poor Country and a desperate People—where Perquisites are wrung from the poor Batches of the miserable, by pillaging the Widow and the Orphan.

O AMERICA! How are you able to bear additional TAXES!—Your Poor starving!—Your Liberties expiring!—Trade declining!—Your Countrymen despairing!—Methinks the guardian ANGEL of America rises to my View!—Insignation and the most poignant Grief clouds his lovely Face!—How are thou fallen! thou Envy of Europe!—he cries.—Even thine own Sons have join'd to Stamp on thy Bowels.—Your FOREFATHERS, (whose Memories are bles'd) came into these remote Regions—they encounter'd Difficulties innumerable—they sat down in Places before entred by the Foot of any Christian, fearing less from Savage Beasts and Savage Men, than from SLAVERY the work of Savages.—To prevalence at least one Corner of the World sacred to LIBERTY, and undifend'd RELIGION, was their glorious Purpose.

Tyranny, Popery, and arbitrary Power soon began to disappear, upon my coming on the Stage, and have by me received many a fatal Blow since; but it may be expected, that as soon as I am remov'd, they will arise, and overspread the Land—then perhaps the Want of my Assistance may be more thoroughly felt.—I shall now conclude, after mentioning one Record, which 'tis to be hop'd will remain fresh on our Minds till Time shall be no more, and that is *Magna Charta*, together with the most grievous Sentence of Excommunication solemnly denounced in the Name of the sacred Trinity, in the Presence of King Henry the Third, and the Estates of the Realm, against all those who should make Statutes, or oblige them, being made contrary to the Liberties thereof.—The Record runs thus—"King Henry the Third promised faithfullly to ratifie *Magna Charta*, and faithfully to oblige all the Articles of it, which King John, and he, at his Coronation, and often since, had sworn to oblige. And this was done in the most solemn and ceremonial Manner that could be devis'd: For the King, with all the great Nobility of England, all the Bishops,

and chief Prelates in their Ornament, with burning Candles in their Hands, assembled to hear the terrible Sentence of Excommunication upon all the Lattingers of the same; and at the lighting of those Candles, the King having one in his Hand, gave it to one of the Prelates, saying, *It becomes not me, who am no Prelat, to hold this Candle; my Heart shall be a greater Testimony;* and withal, laid his Hand on his Breast the whole Time the Sentence was reading, which was thus pronounced. *In the Name of the omnipotent God, &c.* which done, the Charter of King John his Father was read, in the End, having thrown away those Candles, they cry'd out, *So let them who meet this Sentence be rebuk'd, and sink in Hell;* and the King with a loud Voice said, *As GOD help me, I will, as a Man, a Christian, a Knight, a King, stand on my amende, noblye charge of these Prelates.*

We know the Value our Ancestors set upon their Liberties, and the Courage with which they defended them; and we can have no better Example to encourage us, never to suffer them to be violated or diminished.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

An extract from the General Assembly of Georgia has passed through this city for New-York, with instructions from them, relating to the colonies there.

On Monday last the General Assembly of the Province met here, when Joseph Fox, Esq; was chosen Speaker for the ensuing Year.

By Captain Melford, from North-Carolina, we are informed, that the Person appointed Distributor of Stamps for that Province had resigned his Office, on finding how disagreeable it was to the People, who, in general, have shown as great a Distress to that Law, as the Inhabitants of any of the other Colonies have done.—That at Winyaw, in South-Carolina, they have had a very severe Gale of Wind, by which a Ship was driven ashore, and entirely lost; and the small Vessel carried out of the Water altogether, and left in the Fields. That they had very severe Gales of Wind in North-Carolina, but no particular Damage done their Shipping by them.

Capt. Wainwright, from the Grenades, advises that the Shipping there did not suffer by the Gales of Wind that happened the End of July, and Beginning of August. On his Passage to the Grenades, he had very stormy Weather, and near St. Christopher, he saw a Wreck (a Top-sail Vessel) full of Water, standing upright, but it blew so hard, he could not get on board; he also met a great deal of Lumber, &c. floating along.

Captain Kelly, in a Sloop from the Bay for this Port, was cast away on the Fourth of September, on the Northern Triangles, in a Gale of Wind; the Vessel and Cargo entirely lost; but the People all got ashore on the Quarter-deck.

Captain Green from the Bay of Honduras informs, that it was thought the others would follow their Example; but if not, there were People enough gone out to compel them; they had not done any further Mischief than what has been already mentioned.

Last Thursday a labouring Man attempted to go down into a Well in this City (which had been opened the Day before) in order to clear it; but in going down, finding it too damp, he call'd out to be hoisted up again, and before he reach'd the Top the Vapour had so great an Effect on him, that he fell out of the Bucket, and was suffocated. Another Man immediately attempt'd to go to his Relief, but had not got half Way down before he call'd to be hoisted up, and (being fallen in the Bucket) was drawn out Speechless, but being properly taken Care of, he soon recovered.

NEW-YORK, October 21.

On Tuesday last arrived the sloop William, Capt Rivers, in 36 Days from Pensacola; by whom we learn, that ten Sail of Transports, with Troops to relieve those on the Station, who are going home were arrived there, and that there has been a great Mortality among them ten or twelve dying of a Day, amongst which was that gallant and worthy Officer Brigadier General BOUQUET, whose eminent Services, and amiable Characters, demand the Tears of his Country and Acquaintance.—He arrived the 23d of August, and died the 2d Day of September. One or six Officers Ladies, who accompanied them, five were dead, and the other very ill, and not likely to recover.

The Place, we are told, is barren and unprofitable and as no Trade has been permitted with the Spaniards, Four hundred thousand Dollars having been turned away, the Design and Use of it is not very disagreeable, unless it be for a Burying Ground.

On Friday Night the Shop of a poor Woman, in Irish Street, was broke open and robbed of a brace set in Gold, some Sugar, and several other Articles, being almost the whole of her Stock in Trade.

Extract of a Letter, dated Cape Nichola, on Hispaniola, September 10, 1765.

A Spanish Schooner is just arrived from Baraco, on the Island of Cuba, with the Regiments of the Crew of the English Frigate La Bayonelle, mounting 32 Guns. The History of this Affair is this: The Inhabitants of Old Cape St. Louis refused to appear under Arms as Militia, having paid 2d per Head to be exempted. This Frigate was sent down (in Company with another) having on board this Vessel 165 Soldiers from the Regiment of Queen's, (and as many on board the other) in order to compel them to it. But notwithstanding they were incapable of doing it, and the Result was, they were a damed batch! And off the Platinum they met with a Gale of Wind; not being expert enough to steer their Ship, they put ashore where they were: And about one in the Morning they run ashore upon the Point called La Galletee, about 8 or 9 Leagues to leeward of Capo-Maria, where 28 of them perished, only 25 Soldiers and 45 Seamen were saved, and the Ship entirely lost.

We hear that the design for establishing in this City a Market, to commence on Wednesday the 23d inst. for all Kinds of Home Manufactures, meets with universal Approbation; as many were at a Loss to know how to come at what they wanted in these Articles; and that it is expected that it will be equally convenient for those who have such Goods on their Hands, and that quick Sale, and ready Money, will induce them and many others to increase their Diligence, and bring their Goods to Market.

#### BOSTON, October 28.

We hear that the Merchants and Friends to America in England, were determined to use their utmost Influence in the next Session of Parliament, in order to get the Stamp-Act Repealed.

Wednesday last the Great and General Court met here according to Adjournment; and we hear that most every Member of the Honourable House of Representatives have received Instructions from their Constituents; and that they are of the same Import with those already published.

We hear from Halifax, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, that on Sunday the 13th instant in the Morning, were discover'd hanging on the Gallows behind the Citadel Hill, the Effigies of a Stampman, accompanied with a Bast and Devil, together with Lands suitable to the Queen, (which we can't infer, nor being furnish'd with the same,) this we are informed were great Pleasure and Satisfaction to all the Friends of Liberty and their Country there, so they hope from this Instance of their Zeal, the Neighbouring Colonies will be observant enough to believe that nothing but their dependent situation prevents them from heartily and sincerely opposing a Tax unconstitutional in its nature, and of so oppressive a tendency as to inflict a general Poverty and Beggary on us and our Posterity, if carried into Execution.

Wednesday last arrived here, a Doctor East from Halifax, lately classified by Lord Latell: he is to sail again to night Days after his arrival at either Port, Wind and Weather permitting:

They wrote from London, of August 27th, "That an Order would soon be dispatched to forward the execution of Vice Admiralty Courts in our Master's North American Prisoner, till the subject of certain Appeals from thence shall be disposed of in the ensuing Grand Assembly of the Nation."

By a Letter from London, we learn, that Complaint is made of some Parcels of Post-Ab that went from hence last Spring being false pack'd; and that for the future that Article from hence will be thoroly inspect'd which will be attended with great Loss and Expence.

At the Courts of Justice, Esqrs. held here last Week, one Joseph Primary, having plead guilty to two Indictments to Theft, was sentenced to receive 20 Stripes for each Offense, and pay 10/- Damages, and to remain committed till Sentence be performed.

#### PORTSMOUTH,

Notwithstanding what is inserted in this Paper, it may still be continued, provided there is no Stamp'd Paper to be precu'd—And therefore all Persons may send Advertisements, &c. as usual—But if those Stamp'd Papers are distributed in this Province, the Gazette will declare that TREMENDOUS ACT is repeal'd.—In the mean Time the Publishers earnestly desire all those in Arrears, to discharge the same.

Thursday the 14th of Novem<sup>r</sup>, is appointed by Authority to be observed as a Day of THANKSGIVING throughout this Province.

Capt. Rull who arriv'd here last Week from London informs, that on the 6th of Sept. paid'd thro' the Downes the Ship Diana from Rhode-Island in 39 Days Passage, a new Ship with a Figure Head.

The Maryland Gazette, which has been in a Declining State for some Time past, exqu<sup>r</sup> on Thursday the 10th ult. in several Hopes of a Restoration to Life again. Aged 1666 Weeks.

The Public are cautioned against untrustworthy Divers, as they are frequently passing among us.

The 18th of this Instant departed this Life, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH FITCH, Widow of the late Rev. Mr. FITCH, (who was Pastor of a Church in this Town,) and Daughter of the Hon. JOHN ADDISON, Esq. deceased.—Her Life was a worthy Example of Christian Prudence and Piety—She underwent Death, dism<sup>r</sup> of her Terrours, with a happy Calmness and sweet Faith in Christ's D<sup>r</sup>ess in the 8th Year of her Age, and her Remains were decently Inter'd the 21st Instant. "Blessed are the Dead that Die in the Lord."

The following is a List of the Commissioners, now of sitting at the general Congress of the Colonies, at New York, viz.

New-Hampshire. Hon. James Otis, Esq; Oliver Partridge and Timothy Ruggles Esquires, Rhode Island. Moses Bowler, and Henry Ward, Esquires.

Connecticut. Col. Dyer, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Rowland.

New York. Mr. Cruger the Mayor, Mr. Aldean Livingston, Mr. Elipenard, and Mr. Ryden.

Jersey. The Hon. Robert Ogden, Esq; Speaker, Henry Filiberty, and Joseph Barden, Esquires.

Pennsylvania. The Hon. Mr. Fox, Speaker, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Morton. The Committee of Safety, &c. of Delaware. Caesar Rodney, Esq; and Mr. M'Kean.

Maryland. William Murdoch, Edward Tilghman, and Thomas Rizgold, Esquires.

South Carolina. Mr. Lynch, Mr. Goddard, and Mr. Rutledge.

Extract of a Letter, dated July 26, 1765; from a Gentleman in London, who was (unjustly) supposed to be the Author of a well known pamphlet lately published in London, intituled, "The Claim of the Colonies to an Exemption from Taxation by the British Parliament, consider'd, &c."

If the present Set of Ministers continue, we shall have some Friends to America among them, sufficient to encourage an Attempt, at least, to get some of our Southern Colonies, among which the Stamp Act repealed, in which, you will not take it amiss, if I am very indubious; for I know your present Interest will not warrant a Moment with you, in competition with so great a Public Good."

#### LONDON,

Aug. 20. Letters from Berlin of the 10th instant advise, that before the King of Prussia set out from thence for Silesia, gave Orders that his Field Equipage may be made ready, and the Field Apothecary Wagons to be repaired, and be made fit for Service.

The Lords of the Treasury sat on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last Week, and had before them, it is said, a Scheme of a very extensive Nature, for the utility of Great-Britain, and the dominions thereto belonging.

It is said the subject of divers appeals from North-America, is on the expediency of annexing the several proprietary governments in the Crown of Great Britain.

#### TO BE SOLD,

## By Samuel Moffatt,

At his Store at the North End,  
in PORTSMOUTH,

## A great variety Superfine Black

of Cotton & Linen Checks,

Colts Hollands,

Holland Tape,

Writing Paper,

Cutlery Ware,

Figur'd Worsted Shifts,

4d 6d 8d 10d 12d 15d 20d

4d 8d 12d 15d 20d

Brads, Shathing Nails,

Cordage of various Sizes,

Cod and Mackerel Hocky,

Cod and deep Sea Liver

Twine, Ozauber,

Spinning Wool Linens,

Antique Garlick,

6d 8d 10d 12d

Napkin Draper,

Damask Tabling,

Scots and Scotch Lawns,

Meats, Cambrian,

Scotch Hams hockeys,

Glass Ware,

Worsted, Cotton and

Tweed Hoses,

German Sage,

Shalocks, Pewice,

#### TO BE SOLD

## By John Wendell,

At his Drilling-House in Portsmouth.

A large and valuable Collection of BOOKS, by the most eminent Authors in Law, Divinity, Physic, and Philosophy, with many rare, interesting Histories, Novels and Plays.—Also, large and small Books, Prayer Books, &c. &c. very low, for Cash only.

## European and India GOODS,

JUST Imported, AND TO BE SOLD BY

## Jonathan Jackson,

At his Store in Newbury-Port;

Where he is determined to supply Country Traders, and others, upon as reasonable Terms for Cash, as may be had in Boston or elsewhere.

## A Silver Watch

Was lost about a Fortnight between Great Swamp and the State House in this Town. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to the Printers here, shall be well rewarded.

#### PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## THE Proprietors of the Town

of New-Hamphire in said Province, are hereby NOTIFIED, That on Tuesday the Twelfth Day of November next, a Meeting of the said Proprietors will be held at Ten of the Clock in the Parsonage at the House of Mr. John Lane, Inhabiter in Durham, then and there to see whether the Proprietors of said Town shall agree upon and vote some Method for Building a Saw Mill and Grist Mill, in said New-Hamphire, at the Charge and Cost of said Proprietors, and also, to vote two sum of Money as may be thought necessary for that End, or to agree upon and vote any other Method relative to the Building said Mills, that shall be thought convenient and advisable for the interest of said Proprietors.—Also to agree upon and vote the Road clear'd through said Townshp, which is pointed out by the Committee chosen by the Honorable General Court of said Province, and to vote such sum or summen Money as shall be thought necessary for that End.—Also to agree upon and vote to chose and empower any Committee or Committees it thought convenient to transact any Affairs relative to the Building said Mills and clearing the Road aforesaid.

Thomas Shepard, { Committee for said  
Durham, Oct. 18, 1765.  
Proprietor.

#### TO BE LETT,

## THE HOUSE lately improved

by Mr. ANDREW CLARKE, deceased, being a large convenient House, with four Rooms on a Floor, a good Garden, &c. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Just Imported from LONDON,  
And to be SOLD cheap for CASH, by  
**Richard Wescott,**  
At his Shop in Mr. Tracy's House, Opposite the  
Hart and Beaver, in Queen Street.  
A New Assortment of English  
GOODS, viz.

**BROAD** and narrow Cloths of  
various Colours, with Trimmings, Plushes, Blan-  
ketting, Days of several Sorts, Damask, Russells, Shal-  
loons, Tammy, Flax, and figure'd Stuffe: A Variety  
of white Linens. ALSO cotton Checks and Ging-  
ham, knapt Fritzes, Fine figure'd Newfoun'd Di-  
amonds, Light and Dark, cotton Gowne, Silk Soles and  
Check Handkerchiefs, Worsted, Thread and Cotton  
Hose, Womens Callamans, and Laffing Black shoes,  
Bed and Bolster Bunts, and Ticks, Etceter, Cutters, and  
Felt Hats and Caps, with some Bob Cat Wiggs, R. b.  
Bones, Thread, Needles, Pins, Lace, and Gathering,  
in Variety, Shammey and Dick Leather Breaches, and  
Gloves, Flint Glasses and other GlassWare, Groucelles,  
and Cheshire Cheshire.

## Noah Parker,

At his Shop near the STATE HOUSE, Portsmouth,  
has to SELL an Assortment of  
**IRON Potts, Kitchens, Skillets,**  
Baking Pans, Frying Pans, Fire-Dogs, Cast Boxes,  
Chaise Boxes, Tea Kettles in a new Pattern, which he  
Sells at the lowest Rate, by large or small Quantity  
ALSO, Ironmongry, Brazery and Cutlery Works;  
Where any Person may be supplied with Pot Ash Kit-  
tes, Try, and Hatten Diz, and Balons as cheap as in  
Boston.

Portsmouth, October 10, 1765.

**ALL Persons Indebted to the**  
Subscriber, either by BOND, NOTE or BOOK  
DEBTS, which are become due, are requested to pay  
the same by the last of this Month, or by the 20th of  
November next, at farthest; the Subscriber's Business  
being such as obliges him to leave the Province by that  
Time, or sooner, if there is a Possibility of collecting  
his Debts before.

N. B. The following Articles the Subscriber has re-  
mained, in which he will dispose of at the very lowest  
Rate for the ready Money, viz.  
—Ruffles, English and Ravera Duck—Ticklingborg  
and Osnabrig—Broad Cloths—Braffins—German  
Serge—Kerseys—A few pieces of Duffl Blanketing—  
Spotted Ermine—Tammy—Dowmunt—Sugars—  
An Assortment of Ribbons—Silk Ferrets—Scarlet  
Taffy, COFFEE BOHEA & GREEN TEA, Cinnamon—  
Pepper—Nutmegs—Cloves and Mace—The best  
French Indigo—Florence OYL by the Chest—English  
and Poland Birch—Short and long Pipes by the Box—  
Goose Duck, Pigeon and Bird Shot by the Bag—  
Molleby the Teirce—A Cable of six and half Inch  
of six Fathom—Philadelphia BAR IRON.

## Barnabas Clarke.

**RUN away from Daniel Gale,**  
of Rumford, a Servant Lad, about 18 Years of  
Age; about 5 Feet high, both his Countenance and  
Hair of a light Complexion: He is something round  
Shoulder'd.—Had on when he went away, a blue  
Coat with yellow Metal Buttons; thols on the Folds  
and them, on the Breast, were of a different Figure.—  
black Jackets; his Breches and Stockings not known,  
so he had others with him: Said Apprentice when he  
went away unlasciviously took wth him his Iderntures,  
and so intends to Pale, having them as he supposeth for  
a Protection. He may be easily known by having a  
large Scar upon the Crown of his Head, occasioned by  
an Ax. Any Person that will take said Apprentice and  
secure him, so that I may have him again, shall have  
TWO DOLLARS Reward and all necessary Charges  
paid.

Daniel Gale.

N. B. ALL Masters of Vessels and others are cau-  
tioned against concealing, harboring, or carrying off  
said Servant, as they would avoid being prosecuted to  
the utmost Rigour of the Law.

(3w) Rumford, Oct. 23d, 1765.

**ALL Persons Indebted to, or**  
that have any Demands on the Estate of Col.  
Joseph Smith, late of Durham, deceased, are desired  
to come with Daniel M'Duffee and Deborah Smith, Exe-  
cutors to the last Will and Testament of said deceased.  
(3w) Durham, Oct. 3d, 1765.

**Neal M'Intyre,**  
Tobacconist from Boston;  
Has to sell at his STORE next Door (but  
one) to the Market House, on Spring-  
Hill in Portsmouth, all SORTS of  
**TOBACCO,**  
Wholesale and Retail, at cheap for CASH, as  
can be bought in Boston, viz.  
**L** Arge Role, Ragg,  
Black ditto. Square.  
Plug ditto. Loose at 8s. per lb.  
(no ways inferior  
to Kipper's best.) New England and  
Virginia Leaf Tobacco  
Ladies superfine  
of all sorts.  
Fig Tail.  
Brazil Legg ditto.  
Cut Tobacco of all  
sorts, viz.

**WE the Subscribers appointed**  
Commissioners by the Honorable the Judge of  
Probate, of Wills for the Province of New Hampshire,  
to receive and examine the Claims of the several Cred-  
itors to the Estate of Stephen Blake late of Epping,  
Yeoman, deceased. Represented before us Herby  
give Notice, that we will attend that Service at the  
Dwelling House of Abraham Perkins, in said Epping  
the last Tuesday of this and of the four next following  
Months, from Two to Eight o'Clock Afternoon of  
each Day.—The Creditors are desired to bring their  
Claims attested.  
Ephraim Brown.  
Abraham Perkins.  
Epping Oct. 22.

## William Appleton,

Book-Binder in Portsmouth;

**H**EREBY informs his Customers and others, That  
he still continues to carry on his Business at his  
Shop at the House of Mr. John Eliot's, and nearly  
opposite Mr. Jacob Slocum's. Where Gentlemen may  
be reasonably supplied with Account Books, old Books  
Bound, &c. — said Appleton has to sell a variety  
of BOOKS, PAPER and other STATIONERY, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY  
**William Frost,**

At NEWCASTLE,

Cheap for CASH or short Credit with good Security:

**A LOT of Land,** containing  
about half an Acre, lying in New Castle,  
with about 300 Feet Front on Piscataqua River, very  
convenient for Wharfing at small expence, with a  
Dwelling-House, wherain Thomas Grewly lives as a  
Tenant; and a large Ware House and Wharf, com-  
monly known by the Name of the Crane Wharf, on  
said Land. Also an Original Right of Land in the  
Township of Chichester in New Hampshire. And part  
of a Hundred Acre Lot of Land in the Township of  
Barnard, No. 22 in the first Creek. Likewise, one  
Sixteenth part of all the Lands belonging to the Sheep-  
goat River; and part of the same running a croft, and  
joining to the West side of Dummericotta River,  
with Jersey Squam or Long Island, lying in Sheep-  
goat River; where the Purchasers of said Right, may  
immediately Settle on said Farms or Lots, each con-  
taining 100 Acres of Land, on the east side of Sheep-  
goat River and the West side of Dummericotta River;  
with one Farm containing near 300 Acres on Jersey  
Island; it being part of the said Frost's  
Right of what has been divided by the Proprietors,  
besides after Divisions to be soon made by the Com-  
pany. The Conditions of Sale for any part of the a-  
bovementioned Lands, and a more particular descrip-  
tion of the same may be known, by applying to the  
said William Frost at his House in New Castle in New  
Hampshire, or to Mr. James Helly of Bolton, Clerk  
to the Sheepgoat Company.

(3w) New Castle, Oct. 5th, 1765.

**Licut. JOHN M'DUFFEE**  
of Rochester, will give Twelve Shillings Old Tenter  
A BUSHELL.

**For all the GOOD ASHES**  
Delivered him at his House by April next.

**Edward Emerson,**  
Will give Twelve Shillings O. T.  
per Bushell, for all the good ASHES delivered  
him at his Works near the Canoe-Bridge in Port-  
smouth.—Who has to sell all sorts of Groceries  
at the lowest Rates.—ALSO, gives CASH for  
FLAX-SEED.

## Isaac Williams

Peruke Maker and Hair-Dresser,  
**H**EREBY informs his Customers and Others, that  
he has removed his SHOP from where he lately  
work'd, to the House opposite Mr. John Storer, a  
holder, at the lower End of Queen Street, and is the  
same noted House where said Storer formerly dwelt,  
and where said Williams will serve all those who in-  
cline to employ him, with WIGGS, &c as usual.

**ALL Persons having any De-**  
mands on the Estate of R. HARDWICKE  
Esq; deceased, are desired to bring them in to  
Elizur Winslow, Esquire, to his Last Will and  
Testament, in order for Settlement. And such as are  
indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay the same  
to her as soon as may be. Quibb, 17. 1765.

LONDON, August 28.

Private Letters from Paris mention, that the  
true Reason why the Isle of New Orleans was  
not ceded to the Catholic Court, according to  
Treaty, was in consequence of a very strong Re-  
monstrance of the Royal Company of Merchants  
trading to the Havannah and La Very Cruz, tend-  
ing to prove, that such an Exchange would throw  
great Commercial Advantages into the Hands of  
the English at Mobile and Pensacola, who would  
not fail to carry on an illegal Trade with the New  
Comers, to the great Prejudice of the Spanish  
Revenue in the West Indies.

In the letter from the city of Conisberg to the  
Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Court of Alder-  
men of this city, the Losses and damages sustained  
there by the late dreadful fire, were said to amount  
to 600,000 l. Sterling.

Letters from Toulon mention that another  
small fleet is fitting out to reinforce that already  
sent to block up the port and harbour of Santa  
Cruz, on the coast of Barbary.

The John and Susannah, Medie, Beggars  
Benison, Ratsey & Lydia Price, from Vir-  
ginia; Elizabeth, Montgomery; and Sally, Ter-  
ence, from Philadelphia; Prince of Wales, Jen-  
kins, from Cork; and Sally, Brown, from St.  
Miguel, are all arrived at Lisbon.

The Royal Charlotte, Clements, East India-  
man, was well the 17 of May, at St. Jago, where  
she had put in for want of water.

Last Thursday Night Major General Bock-  
land died at his Seat at Nighton, in the Isle of  
Wight, of the Gout in his Stomach.

The Right Hon. Charles Townshend, who  
is at his Seat at Adderbury in Oxfordshire, con-  
tinues, still indisposed of a Pain in his Side.—  
Quere, Which Side?

It is now said, that the Post of High Commis-  
sioner and Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, will both  
center in the Argyle Family; and that the Courts  
of Judiciary still remain on their old Footing.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Bedford, ar-  
rived at his House in Bloomsbury Square, from  
France.

By private Letters from Berlin, we learn, that  
his Royal Highness the Duke of York, though  
in the midst of the Pleasures of a Court, has  
nevertheless found Means to conclude, entirely  
to the Satisfaction of his Prussian Majesty, an Af-  
fair of very great Importance between the two  
Crowns.

A few Days ago Orders were sent to a confi-  
dable Tent-Maker in Westminster, to get ready,  
with the utmost Expedition, two thousand  
Tents: It is reported they are for the Use of a  
certain great Monarch on the Continent.

Letters from Virginia, dated June 21, say,  
that disputes having run high in the Assembly  
there, relative to the power of taxation, the said  
Assembly was, by the advice of the Council, dis-  
olved.